

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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FILIPPOV RECEIVES INDIAN MINISTER SINGH

AU191904 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, Aug 19 (BTA) -- The chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Grisha Filipov, received today the chairman of the Indian part of the Bulgaro-Indian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation and minister of agriculture and irrigation, Mr Rao Birendra Singh.

A conversation was held on the further expansion and deepening the economic ties of cooperation between the two countries.

The conversation was also attended by the chairman of the Bulgarian part of the commission and minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, Mr Khristo Khristov.

DRAFT REFERENDUM BILL WIDELY DISCUSSED

AU191925 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, August 18 (BTA) -- More than one million and 100 thousand people have already participated in the discussions of the referendum bill.

At a meeting of journalists with representatives of the National Council of the Fatherland Front today, it was announced that on September the 15th the bill will be submitted to the National Assembly for consideration.

The bill was published for nationwide discussions a month ago. It seeks to ensure the direct participation of citizens in the discussion and the decision-making in cases of important issues in the competence of the National Assembly, the State Council and the people's councils. It provides for a nationwide discussion of bills and drafts of other acts of the National Assembly, the State Council and the local people's councils. It is through referendum that all the major laws will be passed and all the issues in the competence of the National Assembly and the State Council will be decided. Prominent Bulgarian jurists are of the opinion that the passing of the bill will further improve the political system, thus creating conditions for a better development of direct democracy and for a more active participation of the workers in the government of the country.

WAHODE COMMENTS ON U.S. EFFORTS TO BOOST ECONOMY

DW191739 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Rudolf Wahode commentary]

[Text] After the Reagan administration has increasingly lost control of the economic policy, the White House is obviously undertaking new efforts to ease the tense situation. Many measures are characterized by nervousness and hectic activity and marked by growing fears of a crisis. The President himself has apparently definitely shelved his election promise to reduce taxes. He appealed to Congress to agree to a new program envisaging a tax increase of roughly \$100 billion. He said to the press almost too solemnly: Republicans, Democrats, liberals, conservatives, we all are Americans and want to boost the economy.

Washington does not want to be reminded of its previous announcements of tax cuts. The most important thing is to create the impression that the original economic program remains mostly valid. Following the discouraging statistics of recent months the White House obviously had no alternative but to resort to changed economic-political methods. It is doubtful, however, whether these will lead to the expected results. The additional tax revenues are not enough by far to offset the budget deficit resulting from excessive arms spending. Estimates are based rather on the assumption that the deficit in the years to come will increase to \$200 billion annually.

U.S. public opinion considerably differs with the price increases registered at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. People just cannot believe that an economic recovery is imminent. After all, unemployment in the United States increased further in July, reaching the highest rate since 1941. According to official reports some 11 million Americans are unemployed at present. The economy in general is passing through the most critical situation in recent months.

The utilization of industrial capacity dropped to 69.5 percent. Especially affected by the crisis are key industrial branches, such as the steel, automobile and construction industries. Automobile enterprises at present sell roughly 40 percent fewer cars than in previous years; therefore, [words indistinct] the economic development there is no reason for optimism. The facts actually indicate that the economic and financial difficulties of the United States will even grow.

RADIO REPORTS ON MERCHANT FLEET MODERNIZATION

DW192114 East Berlin Domestic in German 1500 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Summary] The GDR merchant fleet plays an important role in the country's export-import business. The Rostock VEB Deutfracht-Seereederei today is a large shipping company which runs 174 ships, including both liners and tramps, with a total capacity of 1.7 million tons. These include 117 semicontainer ships, 12 container ships, 10 cold-storage ships, 22 bulk-good ships, 2 tankers, 4 Ro-Ro ships, 2 freighters for chemicals, 3 lime tankers, 1 Ro-Ro ship for special heavy goods and 1 passenger ship. Some 50 percent of this tonnage is used in liner traffic, while the remaining capacity of cold-storage and bulk-good ships is primarily used for the importance of ores, apatite coal, metals, oil and tropical fruit.

In the past 3 years part of the merchant fleet has been greatly modernized. Forty-five freighters with a capacity of 335,000 tons were scrapped and replaced with 26 modern freighters with a capacity of 330,000 tons. The efficiency of the merchant fleet has thereby improved qualitatively: the average age of the ships is reduced to 11 years, the tonnage productivity is raised to 6.8 tons per ton of carrying capacity and the size of the ships is increased to an average 10,500 tons.

The present concept foresees a further qualitative development of the merchant fleet over the next few years, including above all the commissioning of new full-container ships and Ro-Ro ships. The VEB Deutfracht-Seereederei has 24 liner services to four continents and as a member of 20 liner conferences participates in international cooperation and division of labor in ocean traffic.

CC OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD190920 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1855 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Interview with Gyula Horn, deputy director of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of International Relations, on the "Panorama" program by unidentified presenter -- live or recorded in studio]

[Excerpts] There were not many happy events in this compilation [show opens with news clips of Reagan election, Brezhnev-Schmidt meeting, Haig and Gromyko meeting, assassination attempt on Reagan] even though the news of East-West relations are in every bulletin, it is rarely that these relations are evaluated. How do you see East-West relations?

[Answer] I think that the pictures that have been shown here demonstrate that this is a very complex, contradictory situation. This means that this is not the same process of detente that existed in the early and middle part of the 1970's. The present international situation is burdened with a great many tensions, particularly as regards East-West relations. From another aspect, however, a cold war has not come about either. There is cooperation and relations are maintained; on the other hand, it [the international situation] is becoming increasingly difficult, increasingly contradictory and complex.

[Question] So this is all that we can say about the 1980's so far, that they are increasingly difficult, contradictory and complex. You have said that the 1970's were the years of detente. Then we sent detente to bed, saying that it was ill. Could you not be a bit more specific about the situation we are in?

[Answer] Well, if you will forgive me, I would not formulate it in this way, saying that we sent detente to bed.

[Question] What I meant was that we declared it to be sick.

[Answer] No, detente cannot be continued in the same old way as in the 1970's, for two reasons. One of these is that detente was not supported by disarmament, and this would have been indispensable. This is fundamental for the process of detente to strengthen and make progress. The second thing, which cannot be stressed enough, is that detente requires partners. On the other side of the Atlantic an open stance was taken against detente. Thus the partnership weakened from this point of view.

[Question] Did it weaken or did it come to an end? In your opinion is the present American administration not a partner, or a reluctant partner, or what sort of partner and to what end?

[Answer] I do not believe that it has ceased to be a partner. Had it ceased to be a partner, there would not be any contact and relations and there would not be negotiation between the Soviet Union and the United States. Yet these are continuing. However they are endeavoring to subordinate the process of detente to attitudes which are, in general, present in American politics in relation to the world situation and economics. This causes a great many contradictions and tensions.

[Question] Let us look at certain factual issues. In your opinion, how far does the evaluation of the Polish situation influence East-West relations today?

[Answer] It is a consequence of the importance of that country that the evaluation of the Polish situation still occupies an important role in international politics. This process of internal settlement is very complex; it is a slow, lengthy and painful process. At the same time, regarding the international situation, I think it is important to note, and what is more to acknowledge, that nothing that Jaruzelski and his team are doing is directed against any other country. This is a basic approach which shows the untenable nature of embargoes, sanctions and various so-called punitive measures.

[Question] Geneva. The Soviet-American negotiations have been going on for 8 months now. Previously the Americans had suggested the so-called zero solution, namely that they would not deploy the new missiles in Europe and the Soviet Union should dismantle the SS-20S, which according to them, represent a threat. The Soviet Union rejected this proposal. What is going to happen now?

[Answer] Well, they have reached the stage where they have elucidated each other's point of view. In other words, two markedly different approaches are lying on the table. The Soviet Union cannot accept the American proposal because it disregards other American medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in Europe or in the European region. Yet, the Soviet Union, for its own security and the European military balance of strength and other considerations, must take into account all the nuclear weapons aimed at it and its allies. In other words, an agreement can be reached only if all these are discussed and, later, limited.

[Question] Could it be said that what has been achieved in Geneva is that they are familiar with each other's position, down to the minute details, that is, they know in what respects they disagree with each other?

[Answer] Yes, that is so and, in my opinion, in the autumn a stage can begin when on the basis of these positions the work necessary for an agreement can get under way.

[Answer] When in November 1980 the Republicans won a surprisingly easy victory in the United States, it was said all over the world that it was necessary to wait for an evaluation of the new American foreign policy, then later there were contradictory analyses even in the socialist capitals. Now, 2 years later, how do you evaluate American foreign policy?

[Answer] I would evaluate it by saying that it is the expression of the most diverse, frequently very contradictory, endeavors. This foreign policy changed the earlier U.S. foreign policy in many important respects and these changes occurred in an unfavorable direction. This is not just something that we say but this is also being said by the Western European allies of the United States. After all, the concern about the American foreign political endeavors has increased lately in Western Europe as well. At the same time, however, there has also appeared another tendency in American policy, one which is more moderate and which takes realities into consideration. This is not present to the same degree as the previously mentioned tendencies.

[Question] None the less, you would not say that the endeavor towards rearmament, the attaining of a position of superior strength, is the only, exclusive, characteristic of the present government policy in the United States?

[Answer] Naturally, I would not say that. One could say that this was the main tendency but besides this there are actions and tendencies which to some extent take into consideration the present-day realities of the world.

[Question] Finally, would you say that the willingness of the Americans to engage in negotiations with the Soviet Union -- taking into consideration the still valid Soviet proposal to hold a Soviet-American summit -- is on the increase, is stagnating or is declining?

[Answer] The willingness to negotiate is there. It is the willingness to come to an agreement which is questionable, that is, whether the Americans want to reach an agreement. The idea, the intention, to hold a summit meeting has not come off the agenda. However, there is a fundamental difference in approach in this sphere as well. The Americans visualize the summit as some sort of grandiose, spectacular step or event, while the Soviet Union holds the view that a summit meeting of this sort is worthwhile if it will actually produce substantial results. Thus it must be preceded by progress, agreements, or the taking into consideration of mutual interests, in a number of different fields.

[Question] Precisely because of the mutual interests, I think we must look at the world economy during this past year and a half. It is certain that a much more active trade between East and West would improve the world economic situation. Taking the present state of affairs into consideration, taking into consideration that in some respects the EEC and Japan have attained a strength comparable to that of the United States, how serious are the economic differences as regards East-West trade?

[Answer] For the moment, they are very serious from the point of view that the Americans are actually endeavoring to hinder it, not only as regards the gas pipeline deal but in many other spheres as well, for example the delivery of technological installations and cooperation in this respect between the socialist and the capitalist countries. They are endeavoring to bring in restricting measures and retaliatory measures not only against us but also against certain capitalist partners. In my opinion, this policy cannot be continued indefinitely since this economic policy damages very many American enterprises and even branches. Besides this, however powerful the U.S. economy is, it cannot disengage itself from the laws of the capitalist world economy. The Versailles summit also demonstrated, all its negative features and contradictions notwithstanding -- and what ever was said afterwards, that it had attained hardly any results -- that at present every capitalist country of any size is compelled to participate in some sort of economic-political consultation, in some sort of coordination of their economic policy. East-West relations, the questions connected with economic cooperation, also play a role in this.

[Question] One could argue at length on the symptoms of the capitalist economic recession and on how far these affect the socialist world; however, I think it can be accepted that they do exert an influence. This can be coupled with the fact, which is often held against the socialist world by the capitalists these days, namely that the socialist world has become indebted.

[Answer] To some extent they do affect us but at the same time I would certainly separate various internal problems which are manifesting themselves in the socialist countries from the capitalist influences. What do I have in mind? The socialist countries have reached a stage where it is necessary to switch to a number of new things in the sphere of management and in every other area. New methods and instruments must be employed and so on. This is what we call intensive management.

[Question] Forgive me for interrupting, but this might have been easier to achieve in the 1970's because the world economy and world political situation was more favorable for it then.

[Answer] Certainly. At that time there was a boom in the capitalist world, thus it was easier to broaden economic relations. The other aspect is that this is loosely connected with the requirement, which arises everywhere, of changes in the product structure. This is not peculiar to the socialist countries. There appears to be now a temporal coincidence, namely there are symptoms of crisis over there and there are problems and worries here, in the socialist world. However, the origins, characteristics and features are significantly different.

Now, as regards the indebtedness, there are a great many opinions and debates on this question. It is a fact that the indebtedness of the socialist countries is considerable, even though, in my opinion, the weight of this is exaggerated. Fundamentally there are two things that must be taken into consideration. One of these is that in international economic relations it is perfectly natural and normal to deliver on the basis of credit. Secondly, the socialist countries, particularly in the 1970's, realized very significant investments through offers of delivery on a credit basis from the capitalist countries. Without this, there would have been a more moderate endeavor in the sphere of investments.

[Question] The socialist countries were not forced to accept these.

[Answer] Obviously not. However, it coincided with the ambitious endeavors of the political leadership in various socialist countries, as is well shown by the example of Poland. This must be taken into consideration when we evaluate the question of the significance of indebtedness.

[Question] Let us then turn to the future.

[Question] The picture of intentions of the Republican American administration and the Conservative British Government is clear. But one understands less social democracy. Could it also be said that the social democratic parties did not have a crisis strategy in the 70's and they did not think of a decline?

[Answer] I believe that it could safely be said that they did not have a crisis strategy, partly because they overly trusted the permanence and results of the revival of the 70's, and partly I think that it was very difficult to foresee all that took place in the other two large capitalist countries in the economic policy sphere. The situation of social democracy is fundamentally hindered by the present economic (?tension) and political situation not favoring their reformist policy.. This unequivocally impedes the realization of these [reformist policies], in fact makes the proclamation of these completely [word indistinct], if the social, political [word indistinct] of unemployment and every other problem particularly grow.

[Question] If the capitalist revival is further delayed, then the social democratic governments will run into danger.

[Answer] In Western Europe, roughly one-half of the countries are social democratic or liberal, and the other half have conservative governments. The social democrats as a government factor are significantly decreasing or declining, for example in the FRG, the Benelux states and the Scandinavian countries; but I believe that as political alternatives, as political possibilities, they continue to exist and live. But it is obvious that in such a strained situation social democracy has much greater difficulty in being able to realize and assert its own political endeavors. So this situation is not favorable for its purposes.

[Question] Remaining at the beginning of the previous question, if the capitalist revival is further delayed -- and according to many, it is delayed, furthermore they do not know what has caused this -- what consequences could this entail in the socialist world?

[Answer] In any event, an unfavorable influence: One is that in order for us to import goods and further continue economic cooperation, it is necessary to (?offset this). The other thing is that in the current situation our export opportunities are not overly good. If this situation further deteriorates then the opportunities for this also worsen. Also, these economic problems to a certain extent affect virtually without exception the situation of every socialist country, as we said, (?in a different manner) from in the capitalist world, but nevertheless they have an effect. So, it is not expressly good for us that this protracted crisis, or period burdened with perhaps further, sharp contradictions takes place.

[Question] What kind of tactics or strategy is possible for the future, for the socialist world, from the angle of a politician?

[Answer] Here, it is very difficult to speak about unequivocal tactics and strategy. Obviously, no one (?strives) for fundamental changes or significant modifications in the relations here, now I mean by this the East-West relationship. This is apparent, for two reasons. One is that we need -- and this is a natural concomitant of present international relations -- to cooperate with all countries of the world, including the capitalist states, and here in the socialist countries the desire to be isolated and the demand to break off from someone does not arise. The other reason which is very important is that according to my judgement in the present world the absence of economic cooperation has extremely hindered the opportunities for the survival of peace and the peace of the (?world).

This is a very important factor in that economic relations presuppose contacts, meetings and furthermore, more than this, the expression of interests, the assertion of mutual interests, which is of clearly political, I would say, international, political significance.

[Presenter] Thank you very much, Gyula Horn.

NEPSZABADSAG EXPLAINS SOVIET ARMS POLICY

LD200748 Budapest MTI in English 0636 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 20 (MTI) -- The August 20 issue of NEPSZABADSAG comments on the peace policy of the Soviet Union and Soviet motions recently tabled for the reduction of armament, for confidence-building measures and for the reduction of international tension and criticizes the American administration's policy which seeks to accelerate the armament race and obtain supremacy.

The Budapest daily states that the hopes of the world in connection with the extraordinary disarmament session of the UN, have not yet been verified.

"The Soviet Union's unilateral declaration of the obligation not to use as first nuclear weapon has remained -- at least for the time being -- without followers... the United States pretends the announcement that this obligation was assumed the moment it was declared officially at the UN General Assembly has not been made," NEPSZABADSAG says.

"There is no question of the Soviet Union's having entered the path of unilateral disarmament with this decision. It could not afford to do so, not even if it did not have to face up to the escalation of American armament. Disarmament should be reciprocal with each side enjoying equal security all the time. Otherwise the balance of powers, which we consider the fundamental guarantee for peace, would no longer be stable. Soviet party and state leaders have on all possible occasions stressed the importance of providing at all times for appropriate defence of socialist achievements. Naturally, the renouncement of being the first to use nuclear weapons does not alter this intention in any way."

"It was possible to take this highly important step because the nuclear arsenals of the two biggest powers make it impossible for any of the two to force victory in a war with a single stroke."

"The military strategy of the Soviet Union is built on scientifically founded ideology, first of all on the conception of peaceful coexistence of the different social systems elaborated by Lenin, in the process of Soviet initiatives departing from this conception renunciation of the first nuclear stroke is merely a logical link, but neither the beginning nor the end," runs the article in NEPSZABADSAG.

"The essence of Soviet strategy is to reduce the chances of war until the process of disarmament dominates. That is to say that events must be directed to the stage where mankind eventually reaches a world without arms. This is not a dream but proven practice, in spite of the fact that for the time being a group rules the American administration which has switched the armament race in unprecedentedly high gear and is waging political, economic and military war on communism."

"Although this situation makes the job of Soviet leadership more difficult, inasmuch as the maintenance of the balance of military power demands no minor effort, it does not alter the fundamental strategic goal. This is proved, among other things, by the yet unanswered or falsely rejected Soviet proposals for the reduction of armaments, for confidence-building measures and for easing tension."

"By the nature of things," the Budapest daily continues, "these proposals cannot be simply wiped off the slate, for although the other side appears to ignore one or the other their mere existence makes them important for international life. In the past five years alone, the Soviet side has made 23 comprehensive and partial motions which have been filed among official UN documents, provoked sympathy from the governments of several Western states, and become the slogan of mass peace demonstrations."

"One is fully entitled to ask whether the present leaders of the United States want to talk to the Soviet Union seriously and genuinely about anything at all? asks NEPSZABADSAG, pointing out that the Americans have torpedoed SALT-2, taken military measures aimed at gaining power supremacy and made 'proposals' which demand unilateral disarmament measures of the Soviet Union. In answer to the question why the Soviet side still remains ready to negotiate in such circumstances of American negotiating tactics, NEPSZABADSAG says:

"Obviously the Soviet Union is not allowing talks to become a screen for American armament and the Americans to achieve their objective and gain military supremacy as this would not only put the Soviet Union but also world peace seriously at risk. At the same time Soviet initiatives and the proposals which cannot be wiped off the slate because they are too important have made it obvious that the United States has lost its power to initiate and more and more often is obliged to retreat at international platform."

The Budapest paper concludes as follows:

"The loud threats of American leaders and rude aggression even to allies, do not contradict our statements. It is not the strength of one's voice that will decide this worldwide game...of the two strategic conceptions -- which in reality is what is both at the negotiating table and at public forums -- it is the socialist conception that meets the requirements of our age and the real interests of mankind. This knowledge is the source of confidence which points the way for further brave Soviet initiatives."

OFFICIALS ADDRESS CONSTITUTION DAY RALLIES

Apró on Soviet-U.S. Policies

LD192058 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August (MTI) -- All over the country the ceremonies marking the day of the foundation of the Hungarian state by King Stephen I, the new bread and the socialist Hungarian Constitution enacted 33 years ago continued on Thursday. Grand rallies were held at several places, with party and state leaders delivering speeches. At east Hungarian Debrecen Antal Apró, president of the National Assembly; at Taposzele, near the capital, Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and at west Hungarian Zalaegerszeg Mrs Lajane Duschek, chairman of the National Council of Hungarian Women, spoke to audiences of several thousand.

Speaking about the international situation and Hungary's foreign policy, Antal Apró stressed:

"World peace has not been threatened so much in any historical period than in this century. Peace policy, the policy of peaceful co-existence of countries was born in 1919, simultaneously with the foundation of the first socialist country of the world. The foundation and six decades of the Soviet Union prove the world can be changed. And that is what the imperialist powers cannot and do not even want to accept. We, friends and allies of the Soviet Union, highly appreciate the sacrifice and responsibility of the Soviet people and state, led by the CPSU, for peace, progress and for the interest of the socialist countries and all peoples fighting for prosperity. Almost each day, which has passed since the liberation, proves that the relations of Hungary and the Soviet Union are based on the principles of internationalism and fraternal cooperation.

Beside identical ideology, targets and ambitions, the fact that the relation of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union is based on the principles of equal rights, mutual interest, advantages and assistance, also give impetus to development."

The president of the National Assembly pointed out:

"The latest political developments show that the international situation remains tense and ridden with contradictions and dangers. In Soviet-U.S. relations, which are decisive for East-West relations, tough political conflicts are in the forefront as a result of the aggressive efforts of the United States. The obvious aim of U.S. policy is to regain U.S. military superiority in order to suppress. The United States is striving ever more aggressively to destroy the balance of forces between the two world systems. The all-time high military expenditures and the imposition of the arms race on NATO members are evidence of this.

"The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries set peace programmes and constructive proposals against the growing international tension and U.S. economic sanctions. They firmly stand for peace, detente and East-West relations. We, here in Europe, work for peace, and this endeavour of ours hardly needs to be explained in Hungary, a country which suffered so much in both world wars," Antal Apro said.

Marjai: Improving Productivity

LD190316 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] A Constitution Day rally has been held in Tapioszele, Pest County, in the large hall of the metallurgical and factory-building enterprise. In the early afternoon, the almost 1,000 participants viewed the products of the district's plants at an exhibition, then Jozef (Bacsany), first secretary of the Nagykata District Party Committee, opened the festive rally. After this, Jozef Marjai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave a speech.

He spoke about the situation of the people's economy, the results and experiences of work this year and our most important tasks. He spoke about the efficiency of management and the improvement of living conditions, the tasks of maintaining living standards. Jozsef Marjai pointed out the role of international economic relations in the successful accomplishment of our country's tasks. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers said the following:

[Begin recording] If we draw a balance we can say safely and confidently that this country, this economy has stood the test, it has stood a very difficult test. It has changed a very great deal; qualitative changes of substance, advance and development have taken place. This performance is significant also alongside many other countries comparable with us. It also is noteworthy internationally. But at the same time it must also be said that this is still little in view of the requirements and the further exacerbated conditions. So the efforts must be further continued; we cannot relax, we must increase our efforts.

We must also recall all that we have formulated hitherto. We must take this very seriously, and we must assert it daily, in our behavior and our everyday activity, without concessions. There still are very many reserves of the economic policy theory and practice which was formulated by the Central Committee resolution of December 1978, and which the congress elevated to a guideline of general validity and compulsion. The reserves are among those figuring in the main targets. We still have things to do and we can do things everywhere in the assertion of the requirements of effectiveness, thriftiness, and good management. Here we can take steps ahead continuously from day to day, and we can keep step with the requirements. However, this must be done more consistently and in every sphere.

Besides this, there is a need for harmony in this activity. There is a need for harmony between the government, the guidance, the social organs, the institutions and production collectives, and in the system of mutual relations. The government has very many tasks and much to make good; it has acted quickly, much more quickly than previously and this is why we hear a desire for [word indistinct] also here and there. But when there are rapid changes and the requirement is that we must react to these without loss of time -- and a loss of time means also grave material losses -- then we cannot do this in the tempo which we were accustomed to previously. We cannot do it in the manner we were used to once when, with a little exaggeration, in practice things went by themselves.

So, in this period we must strengthen this further, as must the guiding organs too, and synchronization and harmony must be strengthened between the activity of the government and the directing organs, and between the activity of the government and the directing organs, and between the activity of all those who promote, carry out and enforce this activity. Often there is here -- and this is not an isolated phenomenon -- a breaking off, often there is distortion, not only delay and delaying, but distortion. By the time the decision is implemented and materializes it often turns into a substantially less effective solution that it ought to be.

Direction of leadership must try harder than before and the requirement for this has strengthened, so that a plan which is realistic, and takes more into account the conditions, the circumstances and the opportunities, should be prepared, and a strict regulation should be prepared in harmony with this, because this year part of our problems originate from our management conditions being slack in comparison to the real conditions defined by life. This generally is not accepted with approval by the leaders of the enterprises. However, the facts, the numbers and the processes show this.

More forceful incentives and more forceful compulsion, economic compulsion in the sphere of all of management would have resulted in greater outputs already this year, in the first 7 months, and differences and variations would have not come into being which then elicited compulsory measures of the part of the leadership, the government. So this is the task and the responsibility of the government in the future; this must be enforced with credit policy, the implementation of the central program, with the very many other available tools, and fundamentally with the shaping of the entire regulation and price system. This must be enforced with the further development of the organizational framework and forms of management, so that the expansion and enrichment of the organizational framework and forms of management should be of a socialist character; they should strengthen the socialist character of the entire system, the organizational system, and here we should eliminate every fashionable trend. We need a very broad all-round diverse management organizational system, organizational framework and forms, so that sometimes we do not say that only the large is good and at other times that only the small is good.

In this framework it is very important that the regulation of enterprise income, the regulation of wages and earnings should be harmony with our capabilities. This is unavoidable if we are not to enforce painful and difficult corrections in this regard during the year. We must pay better those who really produce more, who bring more proceeds to the community, individuals and collectives who are capable of more and lastingly capable of more -- we must help these more, and ensure for them greater opportunities. The manpower and tools must be taken from those who are incapable of doing this, and these must be freed for those spheres where they can be used well and practically.

We cannot permit ourselves the luxury, in a country like ours, of a manpower surplus while every plant struggles with a manpower shortage. The reason for this fundamentally is that manpower management is not strict enough. It is not professional enough and it is not rational enough, and we preoccupy ourselves with manpower, causing losses in the people's economy. The national income is consumed, the difference must be paid by the good, those who are productive, those who really work and offer more. We have spoken about this for a long time, but we have done little. This task now cannot be postponed, because we cannot be fairer than to divide the loaf by taking performance into account.
[end recording]

MTI COMMENTATOR ON YOUTH PARLIAMENT ACTIVITIES

LD192014 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 19 (MTI) -- From MTI commentator Miklos Karpati:

Youth parliaments have been organized in recent months for the fourth time in this country. Parliaments of local and national level were attended by over 1.4 million young people, some two thirds of the age-group concerned. Particularly great interest was triggered by conferences in secondary and higher education, state administration and the judicial sphere. Every fifth participants (about 300,000) took the floor.

These forums turned the spotlight on topical youth political issues, urged the accomplishment of economic tasks, and created a good opportunity for the exercise of socialist democracy, it was stated at the Thursday session of the government. The overwhelming majority of parliaments was characterized by open, political-minded, critical and self-critical attitudes. They had an independent, genuine social and youth political content. The worry that after the Kisz congress there will be a lack of theme proved unjustified. Nevertheless, it also turned out that these periodical forums cannot substitute everyday democracy at companies and institutions, the continuous good relationship and cooperation of managers and young subordinates.

The contributions generally reflected a harmony of rights and duties. For all that, greater attention should be paid to informative, convincing and mobilizing work among youth, and a full interpretation of the practical enforcement of rights and duties.

Work, study, wages, starting of career and family and the housing situation are invariably central issues occupying the attention of young people. The discussions centered on questions related to production and labour organization, mainly proposals on ways to eliminate retarding factors. Vivid interest followed the economic situation of places of work, measures to tighten our discipline and improve quality and efficiency. The low efficiency of work provoked more critical remarks than usual. Proposals were made for a fuller exploitation of opportunities in socialist emulation drive and various forms of youth competition. The innovation movement was criticized for its underdeveloped organization. There were calls to work out more suitable financial and moral incentives, and accelerate the judgement and introduction of inventions.

Although wage tensions and low starting wages vary according to strata of youth, the issue received more emphasis than at previous parliaments. Speakers agreed with differentiated waging and the expansion of wage system based on labour performance. Agricultural workers called for further improvements in wage level management, and stressed the need for more definite measures to put into practice the principle of distribution according to work.

The access of young people to home was a central social-welfare issue discussed. There was much talk of integration to places of work and starting of career. The parliaments revealed that economic managers still do not do enough in assisting young people to integrate to their places of work. Specialized training and extension training remain in high demand. Some of the speakers expressed discontent over such opportunities and related information. Modern teaching of foreign languages applicable in practice was one of the most-stressed demands.

The next youth parliaments are scheduled to take place in 1984.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION -- At the invitation of the PPF [Patriotic People's Front] National Council, an intellectual delegation of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Fatherland Front visited our country from 10 to 15 August. Bela Kovacs, secretary of the PPF National Council, briefed the guests on topical aspects of the people's front movement and discussed with them prospects for intensifying relations between the two movements. The Nicaraguan delegation met with representatives of Hungarian literary, musical and theatrical life during the visit. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Aug 82 p 5 AU]

VOIVODSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE SESSIONS ORDERED

LD191848 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, has instructed that special sessions of expanded voivodship defense committees be held. They are to define, among other things, tasks in the sphere of strengthening public order and intensifying the fight against speculation, parasitism, acquisition of excessive wealth, exorbitant prices and activities harmful for the economy. They should also use means which will guarantee a greater effectiveness of actions to counter waste, including ensuring that goods are not of poor quality, especially everyday articles. They will deal with the improvement of supplies for the population, in particular for work forces at enterprises; examine conclusions stemming from the recent inspection of organizations responsible for meeting the needs of the countryside and the functioning of agriculture during the harvest operation, accelerate the habitation of apartments left by people who have stayed abroad or which have been obtained through the elimination of so-called double flats; mount resolute actions against bureaucracy and apathy; analyze the responses of general and economic administration to the complaints and proposals of citizens and issue instructions for improvements in this respect; and carry out necessary, rigorous measures of an organizational and personnel nature.

The chairman of the voivodship defense committees will submit to the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation the conclusions drawn and action taken by 5 September this year.

The raising of the above-mentioned issues at sessions of voivodship defense committees is yet another sign of the implementation of the guidelines and intensions contained in the speech by the chairman of the Council of Ministers in the Sejm on 21 July of this year.

It is envisaged that the sessions of voivodship defense committees will be attended by members of the Military Council of National Salvation, ministerial plenipotentiaries of the National Defense Committee and military commissars.

PZPR COMMISSION DISCUSSES ACCOUNTABILITY DRIVE

AU191304 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Staffer report: "The Central Committee Commission at Work -- Looking at the Past"]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Internal Party Commission which was in session on 16 August, was chaired by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyjszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, and attended by the organization secretaries from voivodship committees.

The session discussed preparations for the party accountability campaign which, as we have reported, will begin this fall. It also approved the "Manual of the Secretary of the Basic Party Organization," which had been proposed by the commission and whose draft had been discussed several times at the commission's sessions.

After the two subjects had been introduced by Kazimierz Cypryniak, head of the Organization Department, some 20 comrades joined in a very lively discussion. They accepted the draft of the manual, which had been consulted in party levels and by basic party organization secretaries, elected an editorial team to make final amendments to the manual and instructed the organization department to see that it is printed at the earliest opportunity. The manual will be of great help for secretaries of district and basic party organizations, especially for those who have little experience in organization.

The statutory accountability campaign halfway through the term of office of party authorities up to the voivodship committee level will take place in a difficult period, the session stressed, which increases its importance and adds to the weight of proper preparations. The campaign should be useful for further consolidating the party ranks' ideological and organizational unity and for taking a critical and penetrating look by the entire party at the events since the Ninth PZPR Congress.

The period since that congress has been very complicated and stormy, and this is why the examination of the activities, successes and failures of individual party organizations and levels and the evaluation of collective and -- when necessary -- individual attitudes can and should be a fruitful measure insofar as the future is concerned.

The session stressed the need for all party echelons to analyze the extent and effectiveness of the implementation of their own resolutions and those adopted by Central Committee plenums, primarily by the fourth, seventh, eighth and ninth plenums. It drew attention to the need for a particularly thorough approach to this subject in the circles concerned with education, culture and state administration. The session agreed that during the accountability campaign all members of party authorities should submit to their parent basic party organizations detailed reports on how they have discharged their powers. This is all the more important since -- in accordance with the statute -- new authorities are not elected half way through the term, and that is why the appraisal of parent basic party organizations and their remarks about possible omissions and lack of militancy of the comrades elected to power should help them to correct their conduct.

However, there will be a certain deviation from this principle. As we know, the Military Council of National Salvation has decided -- in line with previous demands of inhabitants -- to set up 40 new rural parishes and one administratively independent city, which will hold elections of new parish committees and the urban committee in Poreba in the course of normal election conferences.

REVOLT AT DETENTION CAMP 'BRUTALLY SUPPRESSED'

NC191916 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 19 (AFP) -- A revolt by internees of the Kwidzyn detention camp, 100 kilometres (65 miles) south of Gdansk, was brutally suppressed by baton wielding guards, a religious source said here today. Dozens of camp inmates were beaten and one was hospitalised for his injuries, the source said. The internees, whose exact number is not known, were protesting against the quashing by the camp commander of their right to visits.

The office of the government spokesman, when questioned by AFP, admitted disturbances had occurred at Kwidzyn, but called them "minor" and denied that any internees had been beaten.

COURT IMPOSES PENALTIES IN 'STREET DISTURBANCES'

LD191624 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] In connection with the events which took place in Gdansk on 13 August 37 people have been referred to a misdemeanor court for taking part in street disturbances. The courts sentenced 2 people to 3 months in jail [areszt] and 35 were fined Z10-20,000.

TV AIRS FORMER SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS' COMPLAINTS

LD191700 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 1925 GMT on 18 August carries the first of two programs titled "Manipulations," in which three former members of Solidarity in the Lower Silesia region, named as (Leszek Skonka), (Stanislaw Negrodzki) and (Wlacylaw Kalinowski), express their views of Solidarity. (Skonka) explains the background of how he was removed from the Lower Silesia Solidarity Presidium.

Other, unidentified, speakers claim that they were unaware of the internal politicking and bickering in the union. Various opinions are passed on why (Skonka) was removed from his position, one speaker saying that it was because he was hostile to the Social Self-Defense Committee. Another speaker says that he was blacklisted by the union and was unable to find employment.

PRESS COMMENTARIES ANALYZE RECENT DISTURBANCES

Events Not 'Spontaneous'

AU191615 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Aug 82 p 2

[Izabella Czaplarska commentary: "No One Must Hinder Present Normalization" -- [capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AS REPORTED, DEMONSTRATIONS AND GATHERINGS TO DISTURB SOCIAL ORDER OCCURRED IN WARSAW, GDANSK, WROCLAW AND NOWA HUTA ON 13 AUGUST.

IN IT ESTIMATED THAT SOME 5,000 PEOPLE PARTICIPATED IN THESE INCIDENTS. About 200 aggressive people were detained. Two people were slightly injured in the street incidents in Warsaw and Gdansk.

The extent of these incidents does not warrant the suggestion that their organizers were backed by society, especially since those places had been selected which are known for the ease with which a casual mob "joins" any event. All the same, we must not make light of these phenomena. Even today we can most certainly assert that these events were not accidental and spontaneous: They had been arranged at an earlier date.

A certain law can be deduced from them: Whenever our authorities want to relax the rigors of martial law and actually do relax them, promising more rapid normalization, depending on the country's situation, the opposition expressed its obvious worry through street demonstrations and disturbances.

Perhaps what we are going to say sounds like a paradox, especially against the background of the slogans under which the demonstrations took place -- slogans demanding inter alia greater civic freedoms and the abolition of martial law -- but the organizers of these demonstrations do not seem to be interested in abolishing martial law. After all they know -- they must know -- that sowing confusion and disquiet through street incidents helps hinder the normalization of life in Poland and prolongs the state of martial law. Representatives of the power apparatus have often stressed that the efforts to strengthen social order and those to abolish the rigors of martial law are dependent upon each other.

IT IS HARD TO DENY THAT THE PROTEST OF THE WORKERS CLASS IN 1980 WAS A JUSTIFIED PROCESS AND THAT IT WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN OPENING A PERIOD OF NECESSARY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REFORMS. It is also certain that these reforms can be implemented and intensified only under conditions of calm. If, nevertheless, there are groups interested in organizing riots, in always raising the pulse of society and in creating a propaganda noise abroad about these riots, this can only attest to the fact that certain forces are against the normalization of life. After all, the events in our country were used as a pretext for justifying the U.S. policy of sanctions and restrictions and as an excuse for abandoning coexistence and neighborly international relations. Will this pretext and excuse be given up just now?

The forces that have assumed the role of organizers and sponsors of unrest also regard normalization as a threat to themselves. They are saying that they "have retreated underground" and that they "are fighting and will be victorious." They are disturbed that our society may be instrumental in achieving normalization, which would deprive them of influence and importance and would turn their organizational activity into silly gestures. This has already been the case in our country's history with the rightwing forces seeking destabilization oriented toward the West.

Faced by such prospects, they are making all the more strenuous efforts to mobilize and demonstrate their strength, expecting that hard crisis conditions of living as well as the social bitterness and disappointment produced in previous years will help aggravate and stimulate emotions.

THE LEGAL STATE OF MARTIAL LAW, LIKE ANY OTHER LEGAL ORDER, REQUIRES EFFORTS TO PROTECT IT AND TO SEE THAT IT IS RESPECTED. THAT IS WHY NO ATTEMPTS TO DISTURB CALM WILL BE TOLERATED.

Every pretext to fan unrest was and is good enough for the adversaries of socialism. They are now making no attempt to conceal their desire to escalate their actions -- on the occasion of the August anniversaries. Protecting social calm and order, which have been restored with such great efforts, is the duty of the authorities and the law-keeping forces at their disposal. Society expects that no one will upset progressive normalization.

'Hooliganism' Condemned

AU191238 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Poland 16 Aug 82 p 2

[Maj Adam Glowacki commentary: "Time Is Passing by Together With Them..."]

[Text] Friday. 13 August. Throughout the length and breadth of Poland, strenuous work is going on in the fields, a dedicated battle for bread and a better tomorrow for the country. With this news begins the evening television news program, because this is the most important news from the point of view of our domestic needs. Support of the agricultural toil by soldiers, young people and scouts has already become a tradition, and also the support of families from cities. Every ear of corn is worth its weight in gold, and this is no slogan. There has always been such a need, and today especially.

Our community knows the real need for work: The miners bringing in everyday foreign currency reserves and fuels which the country needs so badly, the steelworkers working hard during this year's boiling hot summer and workers in various trade branches and offices. People are all doing their own work and working with dedication, because they understand that a difficult and severe time has come, a time for sacrifice and, above all, honest work.

Then suddenly comes the communique from the Ministry of Internal Affairs with a terse message: "Order reigned on 13 August. Only in Gdansk, Warsaw Nowa Huta and Wroclaw was the peace disturbed by rowdy groups trying to cause greater disorder but to no avail. This activity did not gain the support of the community...."

They emerged from their conspiratorial underground and dragged others behind them, disoriented people and simple louts. We already know that there were about 5,000 of them in all, that 200 persons were apprehended and 4 received minor injuries. These figures are given on purpose to give a better idea of the scale of these phenomena, which subversive radio stations in the West would like to expand, with Radio Free Europe at the front.

But once again a chorus of soloists at home and abroad already known from somewhere started singing throughout the country. The echoes of their May "performance" had not yet died away, when they presented to the community a new pseudounion program of hooliganism. Their singing was off-key and their conductors waved their arms with fingers forming the letter "V."

However, let us return to the Friday events. They were characteristic in that they were small in scope and met with a total lack of response and reaction. This shows that the community is to a large extent wise and possesses a feeling of citizens' responsibility.

People are understanding more and more that despite its various restrictions, martial law has saved the country from the threat of internal confrontation, has halted anarchy, restored law and order, reduced the falling trends in the economy and has created the right conditions for thorough economic reforms, national agreement and for continuing the process of socialist renewal. So the extremist deeds of the pseudo trade unionists are not finding adherents.

Our joint problems can only be solved by joint strength, with mutual respect and tolerance. For there is no such thing as better Poles or worse ones. There are only those who work for their fatherland and those who interfere.

At last the country's problems of today are being more widely perceived and looked at in the light of the complicated international conditions. For one can see that Poland is still being treated by the West as a tool, especially by the American administration of Reagan, as one of the pressure points also on other countries in the socialist community. The real interests of the Polish nation, its borders, peace, living conditions and security are not very important to Washington in this political contest.

Today, people have no difficulty in finding expression of Solidarity's unbridled political aims in the provocative incidents organized by Solidarity extremists. They also see that both the May incident and the latest one were initiated after government authorities had decided to ease martial law, decisions which met people's expectations half-way. One can see that the progressing normalization of life in the country is very inconvenient for the antisocialist forces.

Every intelligent person, everyone who is not blinded by hatred and capable of making sober judgment, is noting in his own conscience all the concrete steps that the government of Premier and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski has made and intends to make to repair the republic, how many steps have been taken and in how short a time, and that this government is proving itself every day under the most difficult conditions for state authority since the war.

All this is of course no grist to the mill for the underground extremists, who know very well that in this situation every hard-working day in Poland is to their disadvantage. In losing the ground beneath their feet, they rescue themselves by means of provocative demonstrations, this way showing that they exist.

Time is passing by together with them, and the truth of this is forcing them into activity. They therefore loiter in tight conspiratorial circles and resort to various kinds of provocation. They try to scare people and blackmail them.

Whoever still intends to organize oppositional activity today, plays at conspiracy or incite people more to commit acts of terror or sabotage can be sure there will be no leniency for him. Hooliganism pushes away a return to normality, threatens the economy which is being reborn and breaks the threads of national agreement which has been in the making with such toil. The authorities will be unyielding in their defense of the supreme interests of the nation, for they are acting in all our interests in the name of a peaceful and better tomorrow.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION

LD192036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers in session today chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski assessed, among other things, the chemical and light industries' activity during the 7 months of this year and defined methods and means which will create conditions for an increase in the production of these industries until the end of the year.

It was stressed during the session that the role of chemical and light industries is of particularly great significance for the whole economy and for the community.

The industries produce over 1/5 of all goods on retail sale. Their goods complement all the other sectors and industries. It was stated that the carrying out of tasks in the first few months of this year was affected by mounting shortages in supplies of basic raw materials, materials and equipment, both from home production and from imports.

Under these conditions the results achieved in that period should be recognized as successful in spite of the fact that in comparison with the first 6-month period of last year production fell by 10.5 percent. The dynamics of production improved however from month to month, increasing in comparison with the corresponding months of last year from 84 percent in January to 94.8 percent in June. Successful results have been achieved especially in production and deliveries to the home market of products under operational progress, for instance washing powders, soap, shampoos and other cleaning agents, pharmaceuticals, knitting and hosiery products, footwear for children and young people and plant protection agents. Less good results were achieved on the other hand in the production of mineral fertilizers, tires, varnish products and semimanufactures textile products.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION

LD192050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] A press conference attended by representatives of the Ministries of Trade, Finance, Wages and Social Welfare and the Prices Office was held today at the Council of Ministers in Warsaw. It was devoted to a discussion of the money and market situation. The cost of living, linked with the price changes and drop in production, rose in the past months by 25 percent. A general manpower shortage is noted. Early retirement, maternity leave, sick leave, mainly on Friday, Saturday and Sunday have caused a reduction in labor potential amounting to 22 percent. There were 307,000 job vacancies on the lists of employment offices in July and there are a mere 18,000 people looking for work. Such an unfavorable disproportion in this sector has not been noted for 20 years.

The Ministry of Wages and Social Welfare, it was said today at the conference, is to increase the ceiling of earnings of annuitants and old-age pensioners to Z60,000 per year. The proposal encouraging people, especially the highly-qualified, to return to work is also being considered. After 24 months they will be able to go into retirement again, with pensions calculated according to considerably higher earnings including compensation. It was stressed at the conference that not many production plants in Poland have the correct cadre complement.

Representatives of the above-mentioned ministries tried to answer numerous questions from journalists as to who in society has lost out most through the prices and whether all compensations fulfilled the hopes vested in them. So, despite earlier assurance, families in the most difficult financial situation, despite state subsidies, are feeling the effects of the high prices. Even with the highest compensations the cost of living of those people has risen by 5 percent and that of well-off families has risen by 50 percent. Particularly during the last 2 months, June and July, the disproportions between expenditure and incomes has increased.

At present we have reserves to the value of Z277 billion and, in order to maintain market equilibrium, we should have reserves worth Z750 billion. The commodity gap therefore amounts to almost Z500 billion.

A further increase in the money resources of the population is noted. Contributory factors are the increase in wages -- in July alone by 20 per cent -- and the increase in the money resources of farmers. At the moment, the highest-paid are people employed in the extraction industry and in small-scale industry. Cases of leaving industry and trade are increasingly noted, especially in small-scale industry. The lowest wages are noted in the clothing and leather industries.

In connection with the decrease in the real level of the population's incomes, it has been decided to award preferential family benefits to families where per capita income is no more than Z3,500. Benefits amounting to A2,000 will be paid as a once-only sum. They will be received by more than 7 million people. Old-age pensioners and annuitants will get [word indistinct] benefits up to Z3,500. Once-only benefits of Z3,000 will be paid. The lowest wages will be raised, together with compensation, to Z5,400. All these decisions will cost about Z32 billion.

The last part of the conference was devoted to foreign trade and our debts. We have a positive trade balance with the capitalist countries at present, but this is only because we are importing less from those countries than we are selling. Finance Minister Marian Krzak affirmed that this year we will obtain better conditions for rescheduling the debts. It must just be recalled that annually in interest alone we pay almost Z3 billion.

PRICES MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON PRICE INCREASES

LD192136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Interview with Minister for Price Affairs Zdzislaw Krasinski by (Anna Andrzejewska) on 19 Aug -- live or recorded]

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, our cost of living has gone up by 25 percent since the price increase was announced for which you are also responsible. Did you expect it to be as high as this or not?

[Answer] Did I expect this? I calculated that there would be a decline in living standards, of course.

[Question] Not just due to prices?

[Answer] No, I do not think that there should be a serious decline in living standards here during the next few years or during the forthcoming periods of time.

[Question] It has been said that the price increases should not affect those in the lowest income group, those who have very little anyway. However those earning least have also felt the increase in the price of goods, especially food, quite acutely, despite compensations and welfare aid.

[Answer] There are two groups here: multichild families and annuitants and pensioners. Regarding multichild families let us bear in mind that the draft contained more compensations taking into consideration the level of income. At that time, for technical reasons we failed to differentiate the compensations and indeed a drop in the living standards followed, amounting to several percent.

A kind of additional compensation for this technical haste is the additional compensation of a one-time payment of Z2,000 per child without working wives. Yesterday I received the results of a survey into family budgets for the past 6 months. I find it surprising, although I can explain it, that the highest consumption of food not in zloties but in kilograms of anything, butter, sugar, flour meat and so on exists in exactly the group of annuitants and pensioners. They consume 10 percent more than workers, than white collar workers.

[Question] Mr Minister, how is this possible?

[Answer] Some people do not cash all their coupons. But neither pensioners nor annuitants belong to this group, simply these groups do not have [word indistinct]. They do not resent it but at their age they have the right to consume in such way as to preserve health and strength.

[Question] Why have you gentlemen, representatives of many ministries, including yourself, dedicated at today's press conference so much time to the reduction of the cost [word indistinct] of the increase in the cost of living of very well-off people. It has been stressed that as much as 50 percent more money is being spent by these people than before and relatively little was said about people who do not cash their coupons not due to a whim but because they do not have the money, not because of a slimming diet but because of shortage of cash.

[Answer] No doubt we wanted to stress that despite public conviction that the well-off groups need not give up anything and can continue to eat well; I should like to stress that there has occurred not so much a drop in living standards but a drop in real income. When the market improves, when there is more petrol and more industrial products, these groups will then feel it although now they do not feel it. But in a year or two they will experience indeed a sharp decline in their living standards.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] It is difficult to say so. What worries me is mainly the multichild families for the reason that when these children from large families grow up they will keep us. That is why not only myself but all of us must rack our brains and worry to see that these children from multichild families have the best possible living standards because they will become the workers.

[Question] [Word indistinct] nobody in Poland doubts that we must invest more in multichild families.

[Answer] In industrial enterprises which I frequently visit I come across a very aggressive stance by those who presumably do not have many children or who are unmarried. They ask how is it that we pay not for work but for the possession of children?

[Question] These are the anomalies. Mr Minister, are you preparing any new price rises?

[Answer] In conformity with official announcements there will be no price change this year not until the end of the year.

[Question] And unofficial ones? Prices which, as you know, are completely outside control.

[Answer] These are prices negotiated by enterprises in connection with unexpectedly high profits attained by the enterprises; I see no reason or motivation for a price increase by these enterprises.

[Question] But you have mentioned that prices will be reduced. When will this come about? When will this time come?

[Answer] Maybe in connection with what I have said about high profits; prices will also be heading in that direction.

[Question] Personally, I blame you for only one thing. You promised that in connection with increased bread prices that the bread would be better. I do not know what bread you eat, but that which I eat, and I try to buy in various parts of the city and even in various parts of Poland, is equally tasteless.

[Answer] I will try not to be malicious and this is not in my nature, but I would have to direct myself a long way to the other side of the ocean to thank a certain gentlemen for this gesture which has deprived us of the planned deliveries of grain and [words indistinct] we are trying to get from various countries.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I will reveal to you the name. For us this was much greater, assured by the U.S. [words indistinct] flour from grain accumulated from the whole world.

[Question] And what will things be like now? Are we going to eat our own bread?

[Answer] I think that our domestic grain plus a small import of the best wheat, the hardest one, could mean that we will have quite uniform flour [words indistinct].

[Question] I believe you, Mr Minister, because I have to. Thank you for the interview.

[Krasinski] Thank you. [end recording]

DLUGOSZ DISCUSSES MIXED CAPITAL VENTURES

LD200932 Warsaw PAP in English 0716 GMT 20 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 20 Aug -- Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, who heads the team drafting the bill on mixed capital ventures with participation of Polish state-owned enterprises, granted an interview to ZYCIE WARSZAWY. Excerpts:

"Work on the draft has been in progress for over a year now. We have chosen solutions which will be attractive for the (foreign) partners and at the same time will safeguard interests of our country. I hope that within the next few weeks the bill will be passed on to the Sejm and the legislative process will be completed still this year."

Speaking about detailed questions which the bill will regulate, Dlugosz said:

"First of all it is the question of creating a sense of security and ensuring guarantees. From this point of view, passing of the bill will be a gesture indicating that we recognize this type of partnerly undertaking as lasting element of our policy. It is also to be expected that many Western countries will not be satisfied with these guarantees and will insist that Poland conclude special bilateral agreements safeguarding (foreign) capital investments. In the light of our experience with the recent U.S. decisions, we must also make sure that such agreements contain clauses effectively protecting our interests.

"Other important matters include introduction of a principle according to which conditions of cooperation between partners will be to a large extent regulated by means of freely concluded contracts. The limitation of the scope of activity of such companies would be applicable only in a few cases when protection of state interests precludes admission of foreign capital, for example in transport and communications, foreign trade and insurance business.

"An important matter is also the share of contribution of foreign partners to such ventures. In our proposals we favor preservation of Polish contribution to represent the bigger share, but there can be exceptions to that rule.

"One more question concerns the sphere of management. Our project lays down that at least one of the (?management must be a) Polish citizen. As far as other employees are concerned we propose that foreign personnel can only be hired in cases when they offer unique qualifications. Such matters as protection of the environment, employment and pay of the Polish personnel, as well as social benefits will be regulated by the binding laws applying to Polish enterprises."

GORYWODA ATTENDS PILA VOIVODSHIP PZPR PLENUM

LD191714 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] A plenum of the Pila Voivodship PZPR Committee today was devoted to an assessment of the implementation of the economic reform in Pila Voivodship and to defining principles for the administration, party echelons and organizations in overcoming the economic crisis.

The session was attended by Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the Central Committee.

Cost accounting, which is applied almost universally and which manifests itself in a better utilization of raw materials and materials, an improved profitability of production and in a reduced necessity to use imports thanks to the introduction of home raw materials, was recognized as a positive result of the reform. The need was pointed out to adapt the wage system [word indistinct] of the reform, to introduce incentive systems and to make the financial changes of all enterprises equal. It was stated that the tax system, which greatly restricts the scope for activity of enterprises, arouses a great deal of controversy.

SD PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION

LD192140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The SD Central Committee Presidium discussed the sociopolitical and economic situation in the country. Concern was expressed over the attempts made or announced to destabilize life. It was stated that these incidents, organized under the mask of celebrating the anniversary of initiating socialist renewal in our country, may delay the date for ending martial law.

The SD Central Committee Presidium consistently comes out in favor of implementing the idea of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and has made it incumbent on SD echelons and activists to take an active part in it.

As the next points on the agenda, the Presidium acquainted itself with a report on the introduction of the economic reform in the Ministry of Communications, which was delivered by Waladyslaw Majewski, minister of communications, and approved a report on the course and outcome of the visit to Poland by West German FDP Secretary General Verheugen.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES NORWEGIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD192118 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 19 Aug -- Wojciech Jaruzelski Receives Norwegian Delegation -- The First Secretary of the PUPP Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today a delegation of the Norwegian Labour Party with its deputy chairman Einar Forde. Problems of interest to both sides, including cooperation between the two parties were covered in the talk.

BRIEFS

GRAIN PURCHASES -- The state has purchased 37,500 tons of grain to date. In some parishes more than 90 percent of the anticipated quantity has already been purchased. Procurement is progressing particularly well in parishes such as Drawski, Barwice, and Zlovieniec, for example. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 19 Aug 82 LD]

GRAIN FROM CANADA -- Canada, which is not participating in the economic restrictions with regard to Poland, continues to be our largest grain supplier. It is brought to Poland by ships belonging to our largest shipowner, the Polish Steamship Company [PZM]. It is envisaged that PZM bulk carriers will bring Poland over 1.5 million tons of grain from Canada this year. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Aug 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU TOASTS SIHANOUK AT 16 AUG DINNER

Urges Troops Leave Kampuchea

AU191245 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 16 August dinner given for Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, in Snagov]

[Text] Mr President, Mrs Sihanouk, comrades and friends, I would like to address you in your capacity as president of Democratic Kampuchea. Mr President, I would like to begin by extending warm greetings to you, Mrs Sihanouk and the other Kampuchean friends, as well as wishes of welcome to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

You have visited Romania several times. Unfortunately, however, most of the time under difficult circumstances when the Kampuchean people had to struggle for independence so as to become master in their own country. If I am not mistaken, you have visited Romania only once since the Kampuchean people regained their independence. This time Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people are once again going through difficult times. As friends of the Kampuchean people -- to whom we have always granted support in their struggle for independence -- we once again want to express our solidarity and to wish them success in regaining complete independence, so as to be able to devote their efforts to socioeconomic development and well-being in independence and freedom and to decide their development road by themselves. [applause]

We believe that at this point it is necessary that everything should be done to achieve national reconciliation among all political and social forces who desire independence and respect for the Kampuchean people's right to free development. It is necessary to achieve the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and to let the Kampuchean people resolve their domestic problems by themselves, without any outside interference. [applause]

For a long time, the Romanian people, too, went through foreign domination. Therefore, they respect and support the peoples' struggle for independence and for mastering their destiny. As a matter of fact, the current international situation and the grave events at a world level forcefully demonstrate that the policy of detente can be achieved only if the principles of complete equality of rights, respect for independence, noninterference in internal affairs and cooperation on mutually advantageous bases are firmly applied in relations between countries. It is necessary to do everything to completely renounce the policy of the use or threat of force and to proceed to resolving international problems and conflicts between countries by negotiations alone. In this spirit, we advocate and support a political solution in Kampuchea based on national reconciliation, on establishing friendly relations and cooperation between Kampuchea and its neighbors in the spirit of the principles I have just mentioned. Along the same line, we firmly advocate the settlement of the Middle East problem by negotiations. We especially believe that everything should be done to achieve a political solution in Beirut and military disengagement, and we advocate a solution that will guarantee the integrity and independence of Lebanon and a solution to the Palestinian problem based on their right to self-determination -- including the creation of an independent Palestinian state -- we advocate the establishment of relations of cooperation among all countries that will ensure the integrity and independence of the Palestinian state and of Israel and of the other Middle East countries.

I do not now wish to refer also to other conflicts in the world. However, we believe that it is in the interests of the respective peoples and in the interest of peace and national independence to stop military conflicts and to resolve conflicts by peaceful negotiations.

There are serious problems in the world as a result of the arms race, of the stockpiling of weapons and especially nuclear weapons. We believe that everything must be done to proceed to disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament, to reducing military expenditures and to a policy of peace that will guarantee the peoples the possibility for their free and independent socioeconomic development.

We in Europe also have a great number of problems. We are firmly against the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and for the withdrawal of existing ones and we advocate a Europe without any kind of nuclear missiles. We believe that we have to do all we can to successfully conclude the Madrid meeting, to convene a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe, to achieve a united Europe based on respect for the social system in each country and on each people's national independence. We in the Balkans are concerned with achieving peaceful cooperation and a world without nuclear weapons in this part of Europe.

The world is also confronting serious problems brought about by the increasingly wider gaps between the rich and the poor. Therefore, we believe that everything must be done to achieve appropriate agreements for assisting the development of poorly developed countries, to achieve a new economic order based on equality, equity and mutual advantage. Actually, under the current international economic conditions -- without eliminating underdevelopment, without a new international economic order -- it will be difficult to ensure each people's economic stability and progress. The new economic order actually constitutes a decisive factor for the policy of peace, independence and disarmament.

We believe that the settlement of those complex problems require the participation in international issues by all countries -- and primarily by small and medium-sized countries -- and a strengthened solidarity among the developing countries. Let us ensure that differences within the nonaligned movement are overcome, let us strengthen its unity, so that it is able to fulfill its mission in the international arena. At the same time, the role of the United Nations and of other international organizations must increase to ensure the settlement -- with the united efforts of all peoples -- of the complex problems in the international arena.

In all this, the peoples' masses everywhere play a decisive role. Life demonstrates that by being more and more united and acting strongly, the anti-imperialist forces and peoples everywhere can bring about a halt to the arms race and a democratic settlement of international problems in the interest of respect for each people's right to free existence, they can ensure each nation's independence and a lasting peace in the world. In this spirit, Romania has acted and is acting toward developing cooperation with all world states, irrespective of their social system.

We would like to see a continuous development of relations between Romania and Kampuchea -- friendly relations based on a longstanding cooperation. We want the relations with the coalition government, with the president of Democratic Kampuchea, to constitute a lasting basis for the struggle waged to regain Kampuchea's independence and its free and independent development. (applause) You can rest assured that the Romanian people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania will do all they can to contribute to the policy of detente, of peace and national independence, to respect for each nation's independence. You can rest assured that they will support and develop cooperation with the Kampuchean people and with the Coalition Government in the belief that this is in the interests of the Kampuchean people and of all peoples in Indochina and to the benefit of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

With this said, once again I would like to express satisfaction with the relations and cooperation developed between our peoples and between our countries' governments. Once again I wish the Kampuchean people success in regaining their independence as rapidly as possible. I wish you, as president of Democratic Kampuchea, successes in leading the struggle and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to achieve these aspirations of the Kampuchean people. I wish much good health to you, to Mrs Sihanouk and to our Kampuchean friends.

To your health!

To cooperation and peace! (lively applause)

Sihanouk Ends Visit

AU191930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/8/1982 -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Democratic Kampuchea, who since August 14 visited Romania together with Princess Monique Sihanouk, left Bucharest on August 19.

The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, and by other officials.

A letter addressed to Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu by Norodom Sihanouk, the President of Democratic Kampuchea, expresses his and his wife's gratitude for the reception and hospitality they enjoyed, for the interviews with the Romanian head of state.

Through my voice the people and government of the Democratic Kampuchea, shows Prince Sihanouk, express their high gratitude for the firm and strong support granted by your excellency, in behalf of the entire Socialist Republic of Romania, to the just cause and right struggle of our Kampuchean nation for an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea that is constantly attached to her ideal of peace and peaceful coexistence.

At the same time let me enthusiastically address to your excellency my warmest congratulations for the prodigious development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in all the domains of her socialist construction, under your illustrious aegis and under your clear-sighted, dynamic, wise and genial leadership.

Animated by these feelings I should like Mme President Elena Ceausescu to receive my most respectful homages and the profound affection of my wife, and I should like Your Excellency, Mr President of the Republic, to receive my warm wishes of happiness, best health and long life alongside my highest consideration full of admiration and affection.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DPRK VICE PRESIDENT KIM IL

AU191922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/8/1982 -- On August 19 Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, received Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, between Romania and the Democratic Korea, the sides stressing these relations -- grounded on mutual esteem, confidence and respect, equality and comradely mutual help -- to have witnessed a permanent development, in tune with the orientations and understandings established during the Romanian-Korean summit dialogue. The sides expressed the joint wish to take action for expanding and deepening the Romanian-Korean relations of collaboration on political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural planes, expressing the conviction that this would meet the interests of our countries, parties and peoples, of the general cause of peace and socialism.

Nicolae Ceausescu has reasserted the solidarity with and active support granted by the Romanian party, government and people to the just cause of the Korean people, the peaceful independent and democratic reunification of the fatherland.

The sides singled out the union of views as concerns the leading topical international issues, the problem of the struggle waged by the peoples for peace, security, detente, disarmament and collaboration.

The interview, that passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, occasioned an exchange of warm salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song.

NAUMANN-LED SED GROUP MEETS PANA, ENDS VISIT

LD191708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1454 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Aug (ADN) -- The Berlin SED Area Executive delegation led by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Area Executive, had another cordial meeting on Thursday at the end of its stay in Romania with Gheorghe Pana, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Central Committee and first secretary of the RCP Bucharest municipal organization, and also other RCP officials. The two sides paid tribute to the further consolidation of relations between the SED and the RCP in accordance with what has been established between general secretaries Erich Honecher and Nicolae Ceausescu.

In the Projects Institute for Town Planning the SED delegation acquainted itself with the general plan for the development of Bucharest and visited Romania's history museum.

PEACE CYCLING TOUR ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU181929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/8/1982 -- On August 18, in the afternoon, the Stadium of the Youth in the Romanian capital city hosted an event devoted to peace and disarmament, occasioned by the Bucharest arrival of the participants in the Oslo-Bucharest cycling tour.

Cyclists of Great Britain, Austria, West Germany, Norway, Netherlands, Spain, USA and Hungary were welcomed by representatives of leaderships of certain mass and civic organizations, youth and student organizations and sports fora of Romania.

In his address Tudor Mohora, member of the Executive Bureau of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council, welcomed the participation in the Oslo-Bucharest tour, highlighting the Romanian people to be deeply attached to the cause of peace and disarmament, to the international understanding. The speaker pointed out that Romania viewed with deep sympathy and assessed highly the peace movement organized on the European continent and the world over. We consider, he said, the most acute imperative of our day is a union of the efforts of all nations and their ever tighter collaboration for halting the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, for a banning of the siting of intermediate range missiles, for the withdrawal of the existing ones, for a policy of detente, respect for the national independence and sovereignty, of understanding, collaboration and good neighborliness among states.

Next, (Tore Naerland), representative of Norwegian organization "Biking Viking" -- organizer of the tour -- took the floor, thanking for the warm reception enjoyed by the participants. We have been willing to come to Romania -- the speaker said -- as we know the ardent wish of peace of the Romanian people, the preoccupations for halting the dangerous arms race. A good example on this line is Romania's stand for building a denuclearized zone in the Balkans, a thing we, too, wish to achieve in Scandinavia. We thank President Nicolae Ceausescu, known due to the numerous initiatives he dedicated to peace and disarmament worldwide, for having allowed us to include Romania in our programme, thus giving us a chance to make known, here too, our aspiration after a world free from wars.

VLAJKOVIC CONCLUDES NEPAL TOUR, VISITS INDIA

Report on Final Day in Nepal

LD191822 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Katmandu, 19 Aug (TANJUG) -- King of Nepal, Birendra, tonight received at the (Narayanhi) Palace, Radovan Vlackovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and Yugoslav figures in his entourage.

After a long and cordial conversation during which the two sides emphasized the traditional and firm friendship between Yugoslavia and Nepal, two countries which are among the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, King Birendra gave a dinner in honor of the Yugoslav guests.

This morning, Radovan Vlackovic planted "The Tree of Peace" in the Royal Botanical Gardens. In the afternoon, together with Dr Ivo Margan, member of the Federal Executive Council, and other Yugoslav figures, he attended the festive reception given in his honor by Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa.

Radovan Vlackovic, who already paid a 3-day official and friendly visit to Bangladesh, tomorrow morning ends his 2-day visit to friendly and nonaligned Nepal and leaves Katmandu for New Delhi.

Report of Arrival in New Delhi

LD201052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0941 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 20 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav delegation headed by Radovan Vlackovic, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, arrived here this morning and started an exchange of views with its Indian hosts on the most important international problems, especially the nonaligned countries' activity aimed at ensuring the successful holding and outcome of the seventh nonaligned summit. Another topic of discussion is further development of cooperation between the two traditionally friendly countries which are among the founders of the movement of nonalignment.

In New Delhi, it has been recalled that India, after Iraq had self-sacrificingly resigned its role as host to the seventh summit, officially indicated its readiness to organize a new summit meeting of the nonaligned countries, provided the other members of the movement agreed to that.

The Yugoslav delegation has arrived in India after the visits to Bangladesh and Nepal. In all its official and other meetings in Dacca and Katmandu, the vital place and importance of the movement of nonalignment in the endeavours for maintaining and strengthening world peace and stability was always stressed by both sides. It was also pointed out that it was essential to consolidate the unity of the movement of nonalignment and ensure all the necessary conditions for a successful holding of the seventh nonaligned summit.

FIRST NUCLEAR PLANT NEARS OPERATIONAL STATUS

AU191645 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Relja Atanasijevic report]

[Text] A detailed check of the complete security of all the components of the Krsko nuclear powerplant continues to be carried out. Because of these analyses and precautionary measures the powerplant will be taken over from the firm [Westinghouse] that delivered the equipment at the end of the year. Here is Relja Atanasijevic:

Following a 1-week operation at maximum capacity, during which no vibrations of the steam generators' pipes were noticed -- which means that this technical shortcoming has been successfully overcome -- the rate of operation of Yugoslavia's first nuclear powerplant was significantly reduced today. A complete check of the functioning of all elements of the equipment is continuing. In doing this check, it is borne in mind that a pipe burst last Thursday. Difficulties have now been noticed in connection with the dirty water, which is used for cooling, from the Sava River, whose water level is very low.

According to information received from a powerplant representative, the Krsko nuclear powerplant will be in test operation until the end of the year so that any possible minor modifications can be carried out in the meantime. If everything goes according to plan, the powerplant will produce 175 million kilowatt hours of electricity every month.

Representatives of the Krsko nuclear powerplant have informed us that the cost of the nuclear powerplant will total 24,039,000,000 dinars, mainly because the dinar obligation in relation to the U. S. dollar has increased by some 2 and 1/2 times. The investor is obliged to meet his obligations to creditors within a 15-year period.

REPORTAGE ON DISCUSSIONS OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

FEC Views Labor, Losses

LD192128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-croatian 1405 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 19 Aug (TANJUG) -- At its session today, which was chaired by Borissav Srebric, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] considered the report on the application of the law on rehabilitation and liquidation of the organizations of associated labor. It was stated that most of the basic organizations of associated labor which have difficulties in business operations or which operate at a loss have adopted measures to rectify the situation. A small number of organizations of associated labor, however, do not pay sufficient attention to finding out the reasons for their losses. Rehabilitation programs are being adopted in a hurry so that these organizations will not have to bear the legal consequences and especially to prevent the reduction of personal incomes.

The council also stated that as a rule during the preparation of rehabilitation programs, the responsibility of individual members of the administrative and management organs for the losses is not being determined. In most cases, responsible workers and members of the management organs leave the organizations which operate at a loss instead of being called to account. It is also stated that by the end of last year, rehabilitation programs were not adopted and losses not covered [words indistinct] 154 basic organizations in the economy and 24 in social fields. The liquidation procedure was undertaken in only 20 basic organizations.

Bearing all this in mind, the FEC assessed that the law on the rehabilitation and liquidation of the basic organizations of associated labor should be consistently applied. It is also necessary that the organs of the sociopolitical communities and management organs make a thorough study of the reasons for the losses in the basic organizations of associated labor and establish the responsibility of individual workers and administrative and management organs.

The council also stated that the organizations of associated labor which operate at a loss increased personal incomes regardless of the results of work and income and in this respect ignored the legal provisions. It is therefore necessary to undertake measures to pay personal incomes in these organizations in keeping with the law on rehabilitation and liquidation of the basic organizations of associated labor and the agreements on the earning of income and distribution of personal incomes. This report, together with the conclusions of the FEC, will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly.

Official Analyzes Imports, Exports

LD191316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1146 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, August 19 (TANJUG) -- The suggested measures of the 1983 economic policy, whose drafts will be forwarded to the Federal Executive Council these days [as received] have the two basic objectives: the revitalization of production and the built-up of exports. Agriculture will be given a significant place in the stabilization of economic trends.

In stating the above facts, the deputy director general of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, Anti Zmijarevic, pointed out that the commodity exports to the (?hard) currency markets next year should be increased by two billion dollars and so reach a total of some 8.3 billion dollars. In this category, imports would thus become 70 to 85 percent covered by exports. Zmijarevic held that a major prerequisite to achieve this would be a greater utilization of domestic raw materials in several branches, which has not been accomplished fully this year.

Better organization of imports would also help the Yugoslav economy to get rid of the difficulties. Zmijarevic believes that if at least 50 percent of the 1983 imports were effected through joint purchases abroad, this would be sufficient for industrial production to be increased by 2 to 3 percent. Along with all these measures of economic policy, support must be given to exports and their chief protagonists.

However, the most important condition for successful operations in 1983, Zmijarevic singles out, is the freezing of all forms of other-than-economic consumption at the 18 percent level planned for this year.

What is of special significance is the ensuring of wheat outturn of 6 million tonnes, and maize outturn of 11 million tonnes, followed by sufficient amounts of sugar and edible oil for the domestic market. These plans also include increased meat production.

Sefer Assesses Stabilization

AU191722 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Aug 82 p 5

[Tea Bohus interview with economist Dr Berislav Sefer -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] We asked Dr Berislav Sefer, who is one of the few scientific workers "infected by social problems," as he put it, and who has been directly involved in the working group whose task it has been to formulate a long-term stabilization policy in this sphere, to answer our basic question: What is happening in the sphere of social policy and what measures should be taken in this sphere under the present conditions of economic stabilization?

[Answer] If there have been any illusions that the economy is in good shape and that consumption is to be blamed for everything, the present situation shows how wrong this view was even at the time it existed and where it still exists (I do not say that it does not exist anywhere). It is quite obvious that our economy is very weak, which is demonstrated by our present actual situation which is dragging this economy into stagnation and even into reduced production. It is also quite obvious that tremendous contradictions exist between the needs of the people -- and I mean objective needs and not artificial ones -- and our economic possibilities and the economy as it is.

[Question] What are these contradictions?

[Answer] We have invested for years beyond all possibilities. The rate of investment in Yugoslavia has amounted to about 40 percent of the social product; according to the world bank, it has been by at least 25 percent beyond our possibilities, which is to say 10 percentage points of the social product.

In 10 years we put into investment 1 year's social product more than we could afford. Investment has therefore been enormous, and no account has been taken of its structure. Investment was made in a structure which in fact meant a repetition of what we previously had. It meant no special technological progress and innovation.

This accumulation was created in the country by, loosely speaking, false money created through the overall banking system, and when this was not enough for all the appetites -- "appetite" is the proper word, although this is not a word at all that can be used in economics (which is the best indication to what extent economic logic and responsibility have been dropped) -- we embarked on borrowing abroad in an incredible volume and manner which was liberal and irresponsible to such an extent that we reached the situation we now are in.

Fantastic Sums

It is incredible that we doubled our debts abroad in a few years and that nobody took any preventive measure, although we are bound to do so by the Constitution and the law. It is obvious that this could happen not through the logic of any banking mechanism but exclusively through the logic of exceptional political influence on business operations and the adoption of economic decisions.

Furthermore, in the past decade we imported about \$3 billion worth of equipment annually. This quantity simply cannot be imagined in its enormity. If we add that equipment of about the same value was installed from domestic sources, it means that we invested equipment worth \$6 billion into our production annually. This makes \$60 billion in 10 years. This is a fantastic sum which refers to equipment only, and it is a fantastic amount of real material goods which are called equipment.

Such investment, however, has at the same time caused extremely great social changes in the field of population movements and population structure and in the field of requirements. Employment has increased tremendously. In the last decade, our employment growth rate was 4.1 percent. We provided jobs for 1.9 million people. The number of pensioners also increased tremendously, so that there are 28 pensioners to each 100 employed, while 20 years ago there were 19. The number of youths involved in education has also increased, so that there are 78 pupils and students to each 100 employed. Cities have also increased tremendously, and an actual migration has been carried out, which can be seen from the census data.

In the 10 years from 1970 to 1980, real earnings of employed people increased 11 percent, which is much less than -- only about half -- the increase in productivity. Therefore, nobody mentions anymore, I think, that tale about personal incomes increasing constantly at a faster rate than productivity, a tale which has had a long run; however, it would have been better if we had never mentioned it, for it was not quite true.

Tale About Earnings

You see, in such a system of investment, in which additional new production failed to appear as against the large investment efforts and in which social changes caused by economic activities have not been sufficiently taken into consideration, respective contradictions were bound to appear at the moment when it was shown in the economic field that these things cannot go on any longer.

[Question] Nevertheless, it was precisely personal incomes that exceeded the permitted level at the beginning of this year.

[Answer] True, in the first months of this year personal incomes grew faster than the conditions of income and production would allow.

In my opinion, however, too little has been done to identify where these incomes have grown. If they increased in the branches where people held a monopoly position and had high incomes on the basis of this monopoly position, we should be specific and take concrete actions and activities, because the distribution of these incomes among the branches of the economy is obviously economically unjustified and socially unjust although personal incomes are not the main factor which had led to all these difficulties.

Obviously Very Low Consumption

I am very much against spreading the illusion that our overall consumption is high. Our overall consumption is not high and this can be proved. But I do not want to be tiresome. Our rate of consumption is now lower than it was 30 years ago. Therefore, in an international comparison, our rate of personal consumption is quite obviously low, and the rate of public consumption somewhat higher. I believe that it is two or three points above some sort of normal level. I personally think that this is normal, because the preconditions for socialist distribution, the future socialist distribution, are built precisely on this public consumption. In this connection one should not deny that public consumption resources are being spent uneconomically, just as accumulation resources are being spent uneconomically.

STAMBOLIC, KOLISEVSKI TOUR OHRID ENTERPRISES

LD192006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Ohrid, 19 Aug (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Lazar Kolisevski, member of the Presidency; and Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Macedonian Assembly Executive Council, today visited the three largest and most rapidly expanding economic organizations in Ohrid and nearby Resen.

In Resen the guests inspected the workshops of the Agropod food industry and Prespatekst textile plants where they were acquainted with the work results for the first half year and with plans for developing these collectives. They then went round the Lake Prespa Valley and the monastery in the village of Kurbinovo, an important monument in Macedonia's national history and culture. [Passage indistinct]

KOSOVO: POLITIKA REPORTS HOSTILE INCIDENT

AU192050 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 82 p 6

[Z. K. report]

[Text] Urosevac, 17 Aug -- Although the duty militiamen in their report to the communal court did not give an appraisal of the event or state who began the fight between Ranko Djokic and Hasan Ali (which has already been reported in the newspaper), the fight has influenced the decision of the Djokic family to emigrate because it does not feel secure. Hasan Ali, salesman in the 17 November self-service shop, was sentenced to a 60-day imprisonment for physically attacking Ranko Djokic.

According to Medzet Beciri, secretary of the Urosevac Communal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the security organs acted in a timely manner.

He claims that the Djokics were not taken to the militia station but that they went there on their own. We were told that, while taking statements from the two Djokics, the duty militiamen (a Serb and an Albanian) were informed that hostile slogans were being written in the Ljuboten hotel. For this reason they had to intervene urgently and the two persons (Ranko and Bogan Djokic) were left waiting....